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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 March 2008*.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-10,12,13,16,18-25,28,30,32,34,35,39,41,42,51-56,71,72,74 and 75* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *19 September 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/19/07, 12/21/06*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is in response to the communication received on 03/17/2008.

2.   Claims 7, 11, 14, 15, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, 36-38, 40, 43-50, 57-70, 73, 76-80

have been canceled.

3.   Claims 1-6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 18-25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 42, 51-56, 71, 72,

74, and 75 are pending.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments on the U.S.C. 103 rejection have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

5.   Applicant argues that Leung-AAPA does not teach "the PDCP entity located

within an SRNC in case of a point-to-point manner and within a CRNC in case of a

point-to-multipoint manner; wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia

broadcast/multicast service (MBMS) and one PDCP entity exists in the CRNC for each

MBMS service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner." The examiner respectfully

traverses.

6.   In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one

cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections

are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208

USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir.

1986).

7.   Leung teaches an internet protocol header compression is performed in a robust

header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in case of

the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and wherein the point-to-multipoint

service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a

point-to-multipoint service by the term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content

to be transmitted over a broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN

for each MBMS service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8,

ROHC in a PDSN).

        Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

        However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE

via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a

ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS

mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using

individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa)

(Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
>
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented
>
> and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
>
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
>
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 1-6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 18-25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 42, 51-56, 71, 72,

74, and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Leung et al.

(US 2003/0087653, hereafter Leung) in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art

(background of the invention in the application, also including figures 1-5, identified as

Prior Art and description of these figures, hereafter AAPA).

10.   For claim 1, Leung discloses a method for providing point-to-multipoint services

in a radio communication system (abstract), the method comprising:

- performing Internet protocol header compression to form header compressed

  data (figure 4 step t3, [0065] lines 9-14, [0068] lines 5-6) in a robust header

  compression (ROHC) entity located within a packet data service node (PDSN)),

- transmitting the header compressed data in at least one of a point-to-point

  manner and in a point-to-multipoint manner depending upon a threshold value, to

one or more users of the radio communication system ([0111] lines 9-14, and

[0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a point-to-point channel, a

broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-to-multipoint channel as in

fig. 15B).

- wherein the internet protocol header compression is performed in a ROHC within

  a PDSN in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast

  service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the

  term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a

  broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS

  service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a

  PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE

via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a

ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS

mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using
individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa)
(Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

11.   For claim 18, Leung discloses method of receiving data of a point-to-multipoint
service in a radio communication system (abstract), the method comprising:

- receiving header compressed data ([0068] lines 1-6) in at least one of a point-to-
  point manner and a point-to-multipoint manner depending upon a threshold value
  ([0111] lines 9-14, and [0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a
  point-to-point channel, a broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-
  to-multipoint channel as in fig. 15B);

- decompressing the received header compressed data to allow a user to access
  the point-to-multipoint service ([0068] lines 9-12).

- wherein the internet protocol header compression is performed in a robust
  header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in
  case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast
  service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the
  term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a
  broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS
  service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a
  PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa) (Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

12.   For claim 28, Leung discloses in a radio communication system for providing and receiving data of a point-to-multipoint service (abstract), a radio network controller comprising:

- a header compressing portion that performs Internet protocol header compression to form header compressed data (figure 4 step t3, [0065] lines 9-14, [0068] lines 2-4, robust header compression ROHC compresses IP data headers in a PDSN); and

- a transmitting portion, operably connected with the header compressing portion, that transmits the header compressed data in point-to-point manner and in at least one a point-to-multipoint manner depending upon a threshold value, to one or more users of the radio communication system ([0111] lines 9-14, and [0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a point-to-point channel, a broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-to-multipoint channel as in fig. 15B);

- wherein the internet protocol header compression is performed in a robust header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE

via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a

ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS

mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using

individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa)

(Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

13.   For claim 35, Leung discloses in a radio communication system for providing and

receiving data of a point-to-multipoint service (abstract), a user equipment comprising:

- a receiving portion, that receives in a point-to-point manner and in a point-to-
  multipoint manner, Internet protocol header compressed data ([0068] lines 1-5, a
  mobile station MS receives header compressed data, [0111] lines 9-14 and
  [0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a point-to-point channel, a
  broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-to-multipoint channel as in
  fig. 15B);
- a header decompressing portion operatively connected with the receiving portion,
  the header decompressing portion decompressing the header compressed data
  to access the point-to-multipoint service ([0068] lines 9-12).

- wherein the header compressed data is formed in a robust header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa) (Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

14.   For claim 42, Leung discloses a method for providing point-to-multipoint services

in a radio communication system (abstract), the method comprising:

- performing Internet protocol header compression to form header compressed

  data (figure 4 step t3, [0065] lines 9-14, [0068] lines 5-6) in a robust header

  compression (ROHC) entity located within a packet data service node (PDSN),

- transmitting the header compressed data in at least one of a poin-to-point

  manner and a point-to-multipoint manner according to a type of point-to-

  multipoint service to one or more users in the radio communication system

  ([0112] lines 1-7, a broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-to-

  multipoint channel as in fig. 15B).

- wherein the internet protocol header compression is performed in a robust

  header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in

  case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast

  service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the

  term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a

  broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS

  service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a

  PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa) (Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

15.   For claim 51, Leung discloses a method of providing Internet protocol header information to a plurality of terminals in a wireless communication system (abstract), the method comprising:

- performing header compression of Internet protocol header information to form compressed header data (figure 4 step t3, [0065] lines 9-14, [0068] lines 5-6);

- transmitting the compressed header data to at least one terminal of the communication system in at least one of a point-to-point manner and a point-to-multipoint manner depending upon a threshold value ([0111] lines 9-14, and

[0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a point-to-point channel, a

broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-to-multipoint channel as in

fig. 15B).

- wherein the internet protocol header compression is performed in a robust

  header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data service node PDSN in

  case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8), and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast

  service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the

  term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a

  broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS

  service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a

  PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE

via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a

ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS

mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using

individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa)

(Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

16.   For claim 71, Leung discloses a wireless communication system for providing

internet protocol header information to a plurality of terminals (abstract), the wireless

communication system comprising:

- a header compression module adapted to receive internet protocol header

     information from an internet protocol module and compress the internet protocol

     header information to form compressed header data (figure 4 step t3, [0065] lines

     9-14, [0068] lines 5-6);

- a transmitting module adapted to transmit the compressed header data to at

     least one user of the communication system in at least one of a point-to-point

     manner and a point-to-multipoint manner depending upon a threshold value

     ([0111] lines 9-14, and [0112] lines 1-7, a dedicated channel is a unicast or a

     point-to-point channel, a broadcast channel BC is a point-to-multipoint or point-

     to-multipoint channel as in fig. 15B); and

- a receiving module adapted to receive and decompress the compressed header

     data ([0068] lines 9-12);

- wherein header compression of the internet protocol header compression is

     performed in a robust header compression protocol ROHC within a packet data

service node PDSN in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8),

and

- wherein the point-to-multipoint service is a multimedia broadcast/multicast

  service (MBMS) ([0051] lines 1-4, HSBS is a point-to-multipoint service by the

  term "broadcast", also see figure 2 video audio content to be transmitted over a

  broadcast service), and one ROHC entity exists in the PDSN for each MBMS

  service in case of the point-to-multipoint manner ([0068] lines 5-8, ROHC in a

  PDSN).

Leung does not disclose: a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner, and a controlling radio network controller (CRNC).

However, AAPA discloses a packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) entity

located within a serving radio network controller (SRNC) in case of the point-to-point

manner (fig. 5, PDCP in a SRNC for point-to-point transmission to a user equipment UE

via a dedicated transmission channel for unicast), and a CRNC (fig. 5, CRNC).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to substitute a

ROHC with a PDCP and a PDSN with a CRNC to apply Leung's teachings to the UMTS

mobile environment of AAPA and also to conserve transmission resources by using

individual dedicated channels rather than using the broadcast channel (or vice versa)

(Leung [0115] lines 8-14).

17.   For claims 2 and 74, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1 and 71.

Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-point manner is employed if a total number of

users within a cell is below the threshold value (Leung, fig. 16 steps 904, 910, and 912).

18.   For claims 3 and 75, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1, 71.

Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-multipoint manner is employed if a total

number of users within a cell is at or above the threshold value (Leung, fig. 16 steps 904

and 906).

19.   For claims 4, 30, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1, 28, and 35.

Leung-AAPA further discloses the Internet protocol header compression is respectively

performed for each type of MBMS service to be provided (Leung, figure 4 step t3, [0065]

lines 9-14, [0068] lines 5-6).

20.   For claims 5 and 19, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1 and 28.

Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-point manner is transmitting data from a

single sending point to a single receiving point (Leung, fig. 15A, each dedicated channel

links between one BSC and 1 MS).

21.   For claims 6 and 20, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 5 and 19.

Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-point manner is based upon a total number

of users within a cell of the radio communication system (Leung, fig. 16 steps 904, 910, and 912).

22.   For claim 21, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 19. Leung-AAPA further discloses the transmitting by point-to-point manner is via a dedicated channel (Leung, [0111] lines 9-14).

23.   For claims 9, 22, 53, and 72, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1, 51, and 71. Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-multipoint manner is transmitting data from a single sending point to multiple receiving points (Leung, [0111] lines 1-3).

24.   For claims 10 and 23, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 9 and 22. Leung-AAPA further discloses the point-to-multipoint manner is based upon a total number of users within a cell of the radio communication system (Leung, fig. 16 steps 904 and 906).

25.   For claims 13, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 1. Leung-AAPA further discloses the header compression is performed at a central location for each type of MBMS service (Leung, [0033] lines 3-6 and [0068] lines 5-6, a PDSN is read as a central location).

26.   For claims 16 and 25, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims 1 and 18.
Leung-AAPA further discloses a MBMS service is a service that is provided to a
specified plurality of users (Leung, [0111] lines 1-5, a group call is a point-to-multipoint
application to members of a group).

27.   For claim 52, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 51. Leung-AAPA
further discloses header compression is performed once for the data transmitted to the
plurality of terminals when the data is transmitted in the point-to-multipoint manner
(Leung, [0068] lines 5-9, the PDSN provides header compression once using ROHC
protocol).

28.   For claim 54, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 51. Leung-AAPA
further discloses the threshold value is associated with a number of terminals (Leung,
[0111] lines 9-14, and [0112] lines 1-7).

29.   For claims 8 and 39, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 5 and 35.
Leung-AAPA further discloses the transmitting and receiving by point-to-point manner is
via a dedicated channel (Leung, [0111] lines 9-14).

30.   For claims 12, 24, 41, and 55, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claims
9, 22, 35, and 51. Leung-AAPA further discloses the transmitting and receiving by point-
to-multipoint manner is via a common channel (Leung, [0009] lines 13-15).

31.   For claim 32, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 31. Leung-AAPA

further discloses the SRNC transmits via a dedicated transport channel (Leung, [0111]

lines 9-14).

32.   For claim 34, Leung-AAPA discloses the invention as in claim 33. Leung-AAPA

further discloses the CRNC transmits via a common transport channel (Leung, [0009]

lines 13-15).

33.   For claim 56, Leung discloses the invention as in claim 51. Leung does not

disclose at least part of the Internet protocol header information is not compressed.

       However, AAPA discloses at least part of the Internet protocol header information

is not compressed (page 6 line 25 - page 7 line 5, only the absolutely necessary

information required in the header is compressed).

       Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Leung with the teachings of AAPA to compress

only necessary portions of packet headers to conserve the system resources and time

because compressing and decompressing of information takes time and resources.

Conclusion

34.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

35.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Hieu T. Hoang whose telephone number is 571-270-

1253. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.,

EST.

     If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HH

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2152